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(54) **INTEGRATED FIREFIGHTER SAFETY MONITORING AND ALARM SYSTEM**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/289,263, filed on Apr. 9, 1999, which is a continuation of application No. 08/971,532, filed on Nov. 17, 1997, now Pat. No. 5,910,771, which is a continuation of application No. 08/474,516, filed on Jun. 7, 1995, now Pat. No. 5,689,234, which is a continuation of application No. 08/348,762, filed on Dec. 2, 1994, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 08/200,908, filed on Feb. 22, 1994, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 08/079,670, filed on Jun. 18, 1993, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/963,098, filed on Oct. 19, 1992, now abandoned, which is a continuation of application No. 07/741,269, filed on Aug. 6, 1991, now Pat. No. 5,157,378.

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G08B 23/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **340/573.1**; 340/521; 340/522; 340/540; 340/626; 2/8; 2/69; 2/94

(58) **Field of Search** 340/573.1, 521, 340/586, 626, 522, 584, 589, 540; 2/69, 81, 94, 8; 200/61.03

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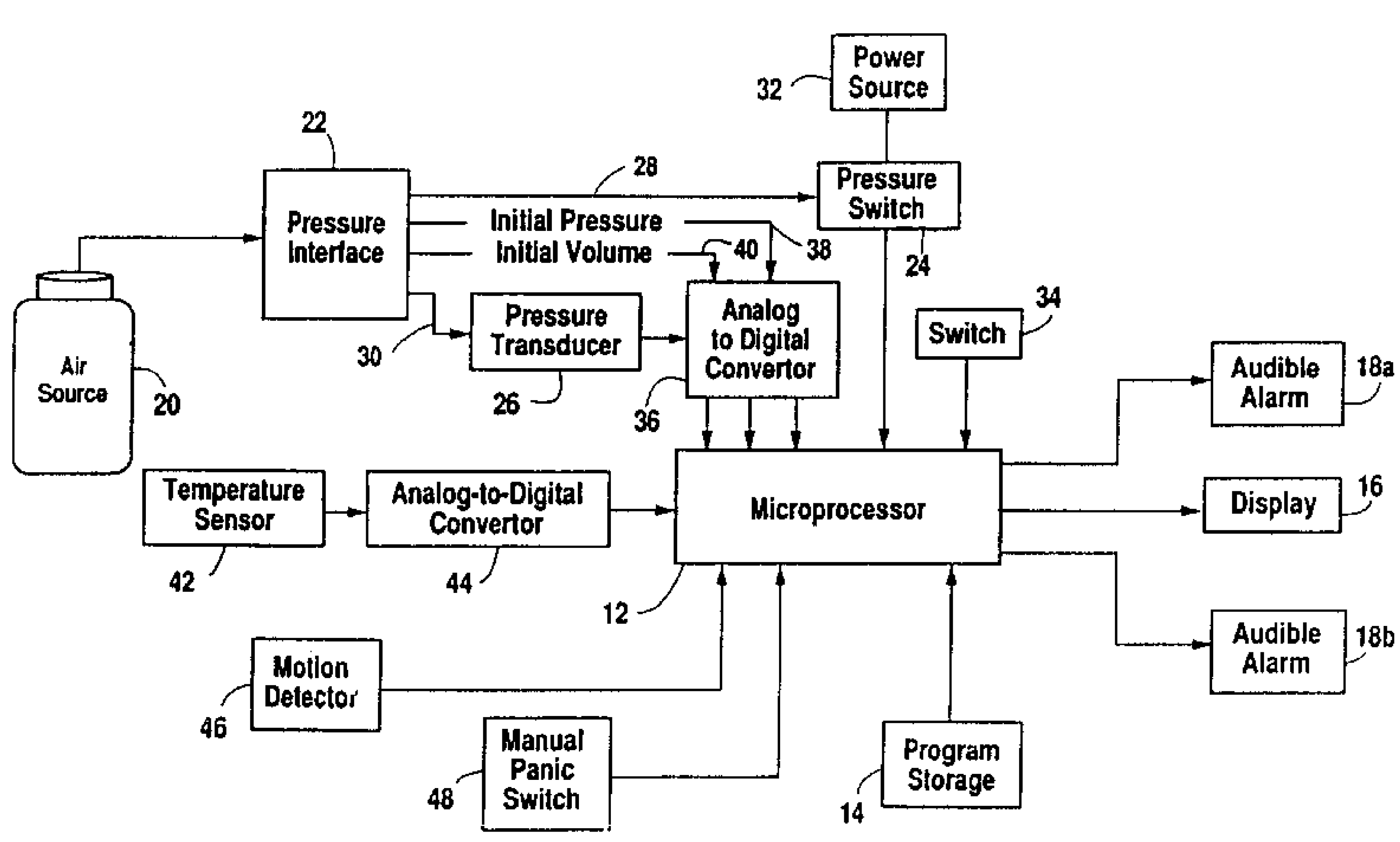
Primary Examiner—Daniel J. Wu
Assistant Examiner—Toan Pham
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system which allows the firefighter to monitor a variety of safety related parameters during firefighting activities through audible and/or visual means. The system of the present invention monitors the pressure in the firefighter's breathing system and also monitors ambient temperature and motion of the firefighter. An audible alarm is activated to indicate a potential emergency situation relating to low remaining air time, impending thermal breakthrough or lack of motion of the firefighter.

16 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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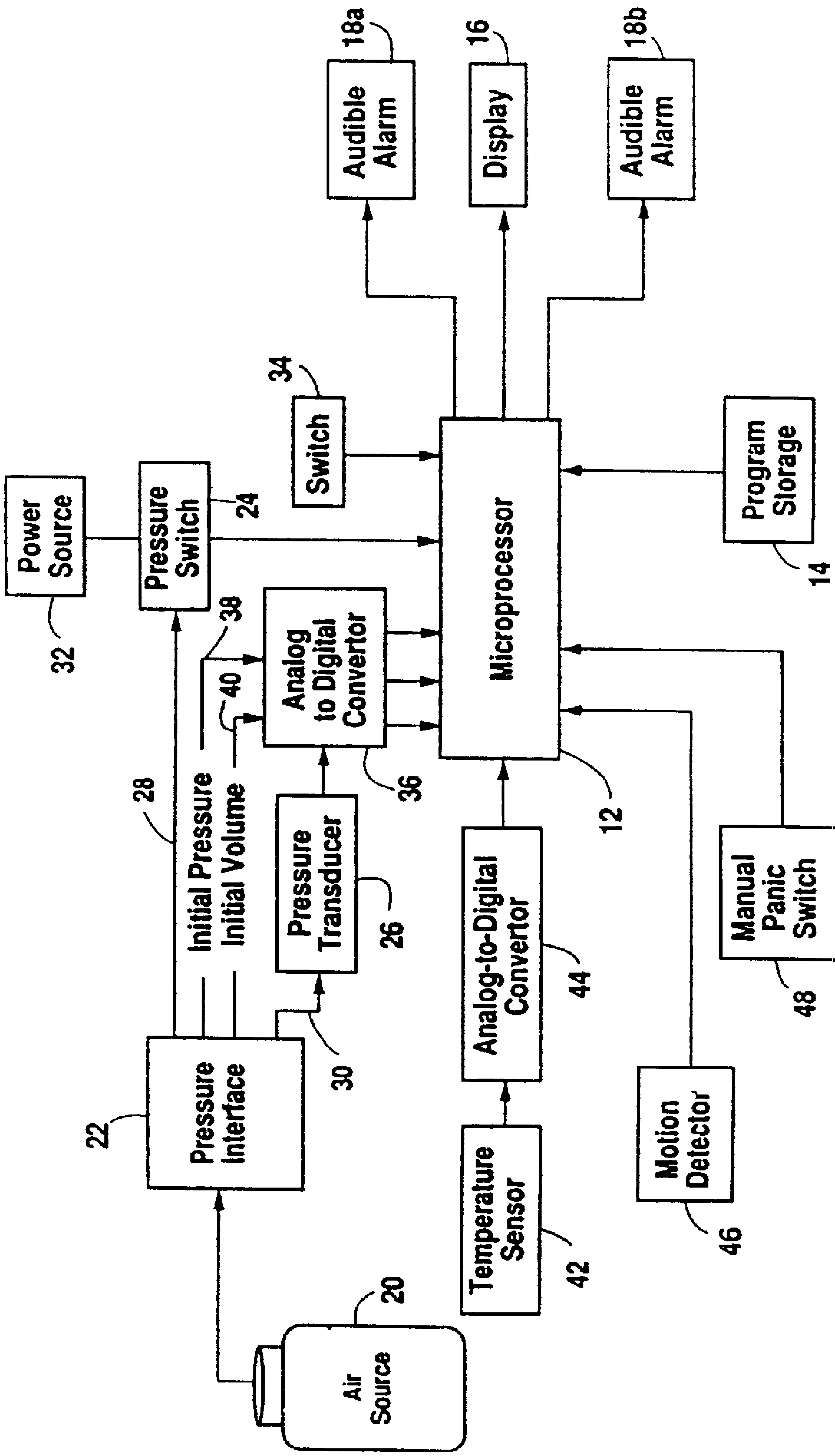
Audible Alarm
18a
Display
16
Audible Alarm
18b
Switch
34
Power Source
32
Pressure Switch
24
Analog to Digital Convertor
38
40
36
Microprocessor
12
Program Storage
14
28
Initial Pressure
Initial Volume
Pressure Transducer
26
Pressure Interface
22
30
Analog-to-Digital Convertor
44
Manual Panic Switch
48
Motion Detector
46
Temperature Sensor
42
Air Source
20

Fig. 1

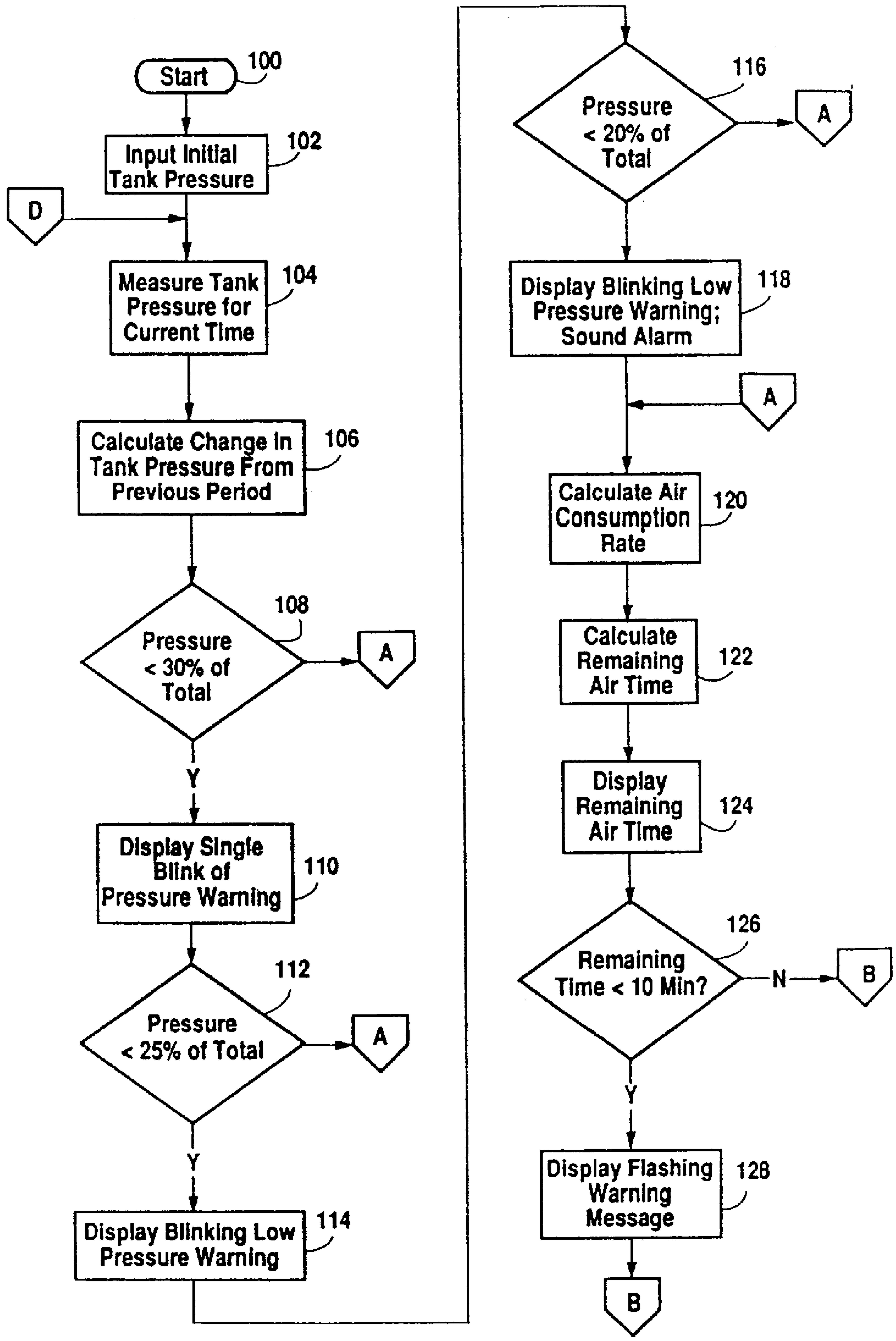
Start
100
Input Initial Tank Pressure
102
D
Measure Tank Pressure for Current Time
104
Calculate Change In Tank Pressure From Previous Period
106
Pressure < 30% of Total
108
A
Y
Display Single Blink of Pressure Warning
110
Pressure < 25% of Total
112
A
Y
Display Blinking Low Pressure Warning
114
Pressure < 20% of Total
116
A
Display Blinking Low Pressure Warning; Sound Alarm
118
A
Calculate Air Consumption Rate
120
Calculate Remaining Air Time
122
Display Remaining Air Time
124
Remaining Time < 10 Min?
126
N
B
Y
Display Flashing Warning Message
128
B

Fig. 2A

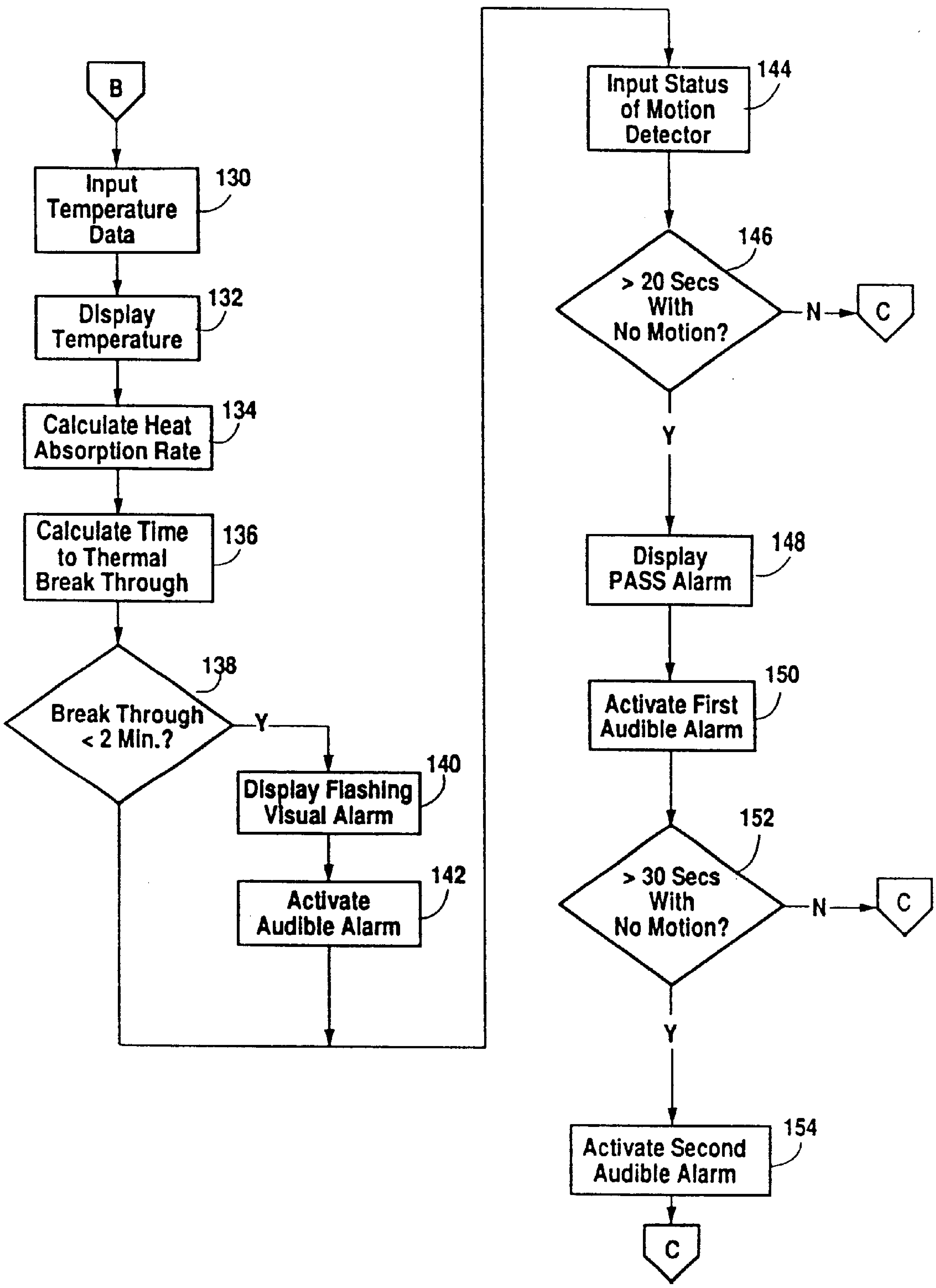
B
Input Temperature Data
130
Display Temperature
132
Calculate Heat Absorption Rate
134
Calculate Time to Thermal Break Through
136
Break Through < 2 Min.?
138
Y
Display Flashing Visual Alarm
140
Activate Audible Alarm
142
Input Status of Motion Detector
144
> 20 Secs With No Motion?
146
N
C
Y
Display PASS Alarm
148
Activate First Audible Alarm
150
> 30 Secs With No Motion?
152
N
C
Y
Activate Second Audible Alarm
154
C

Fig. 2B

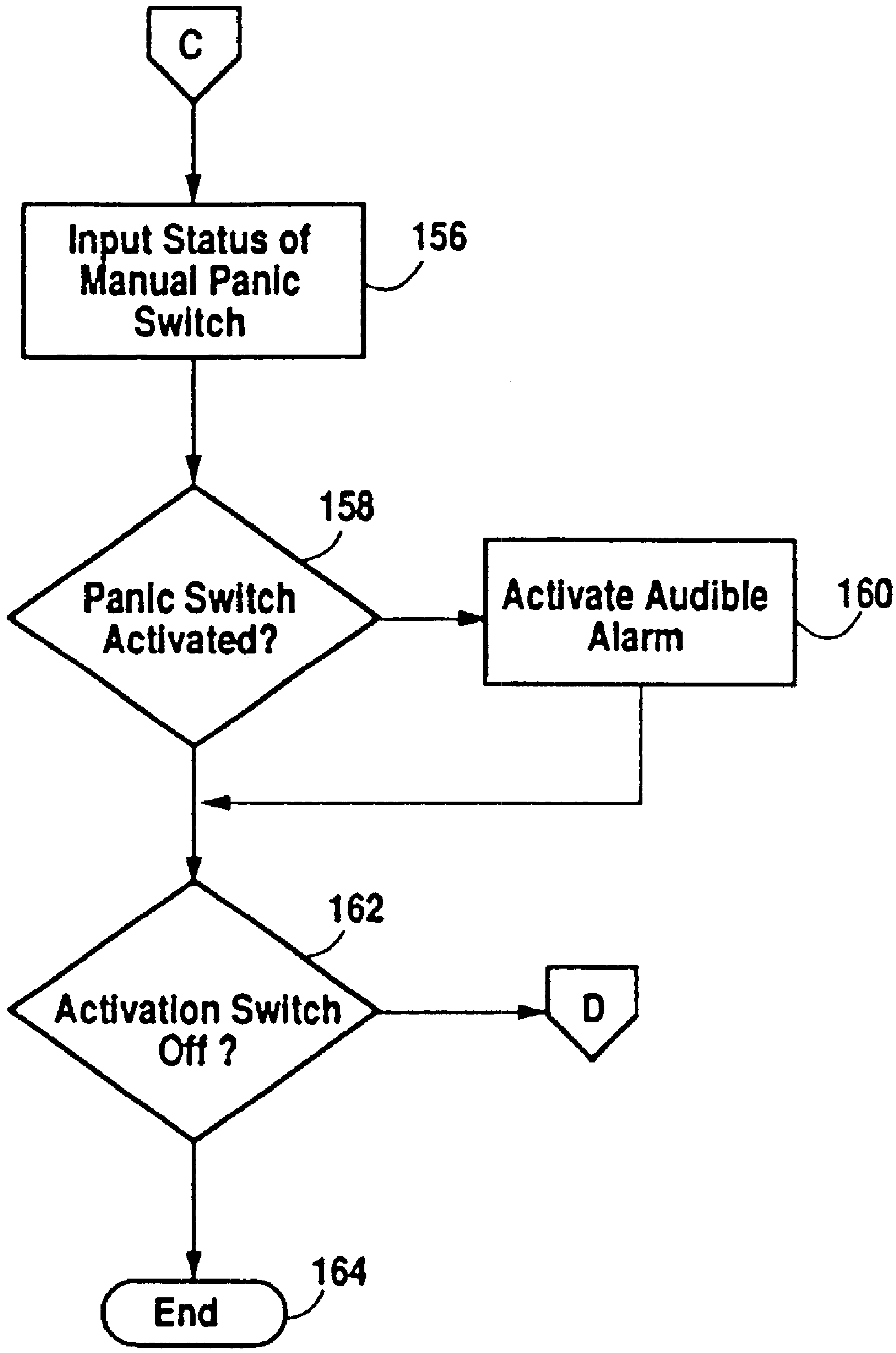
C
Input Status of Manual Panic Switch
156
158
Panic Switch Activated?
Activate Audible Alarm
160
162
Activation Switch Off ?
D
164
End

Fig. 2C

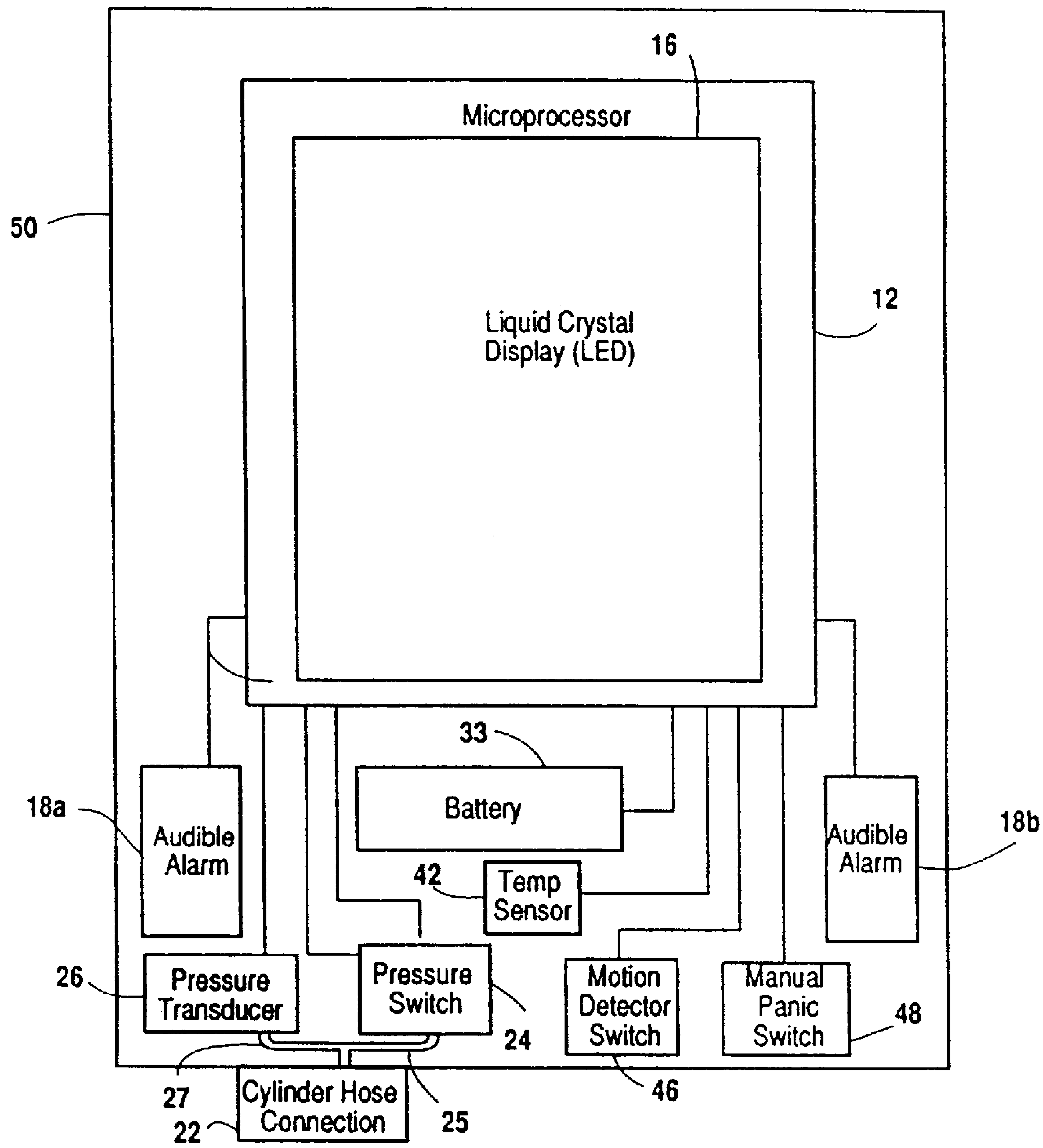
16
Microprocessor
50
Liquid Crystal
Display (LED)
12
33
Battery
18a
Audible
Alarm
Audible
Alarm
18b
42
Temp
Sensor
26
Pressure
Transducer
Pressure
Switch
24
Motion
Detector
Switch
Manual
Panic
Switch
48
27
22
Cylinder Hose
Connection
25
46

Fig. 3

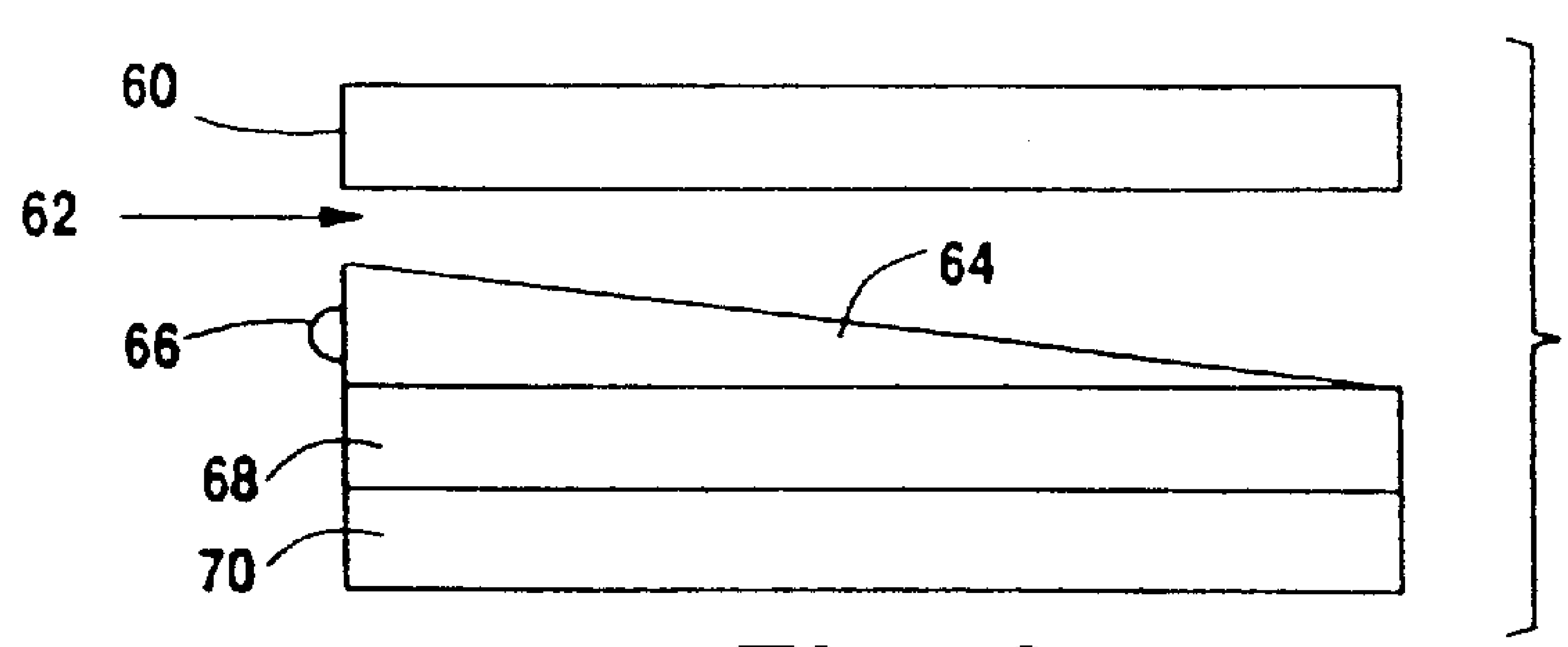
60
62
64
66
68
70

Fig. 9

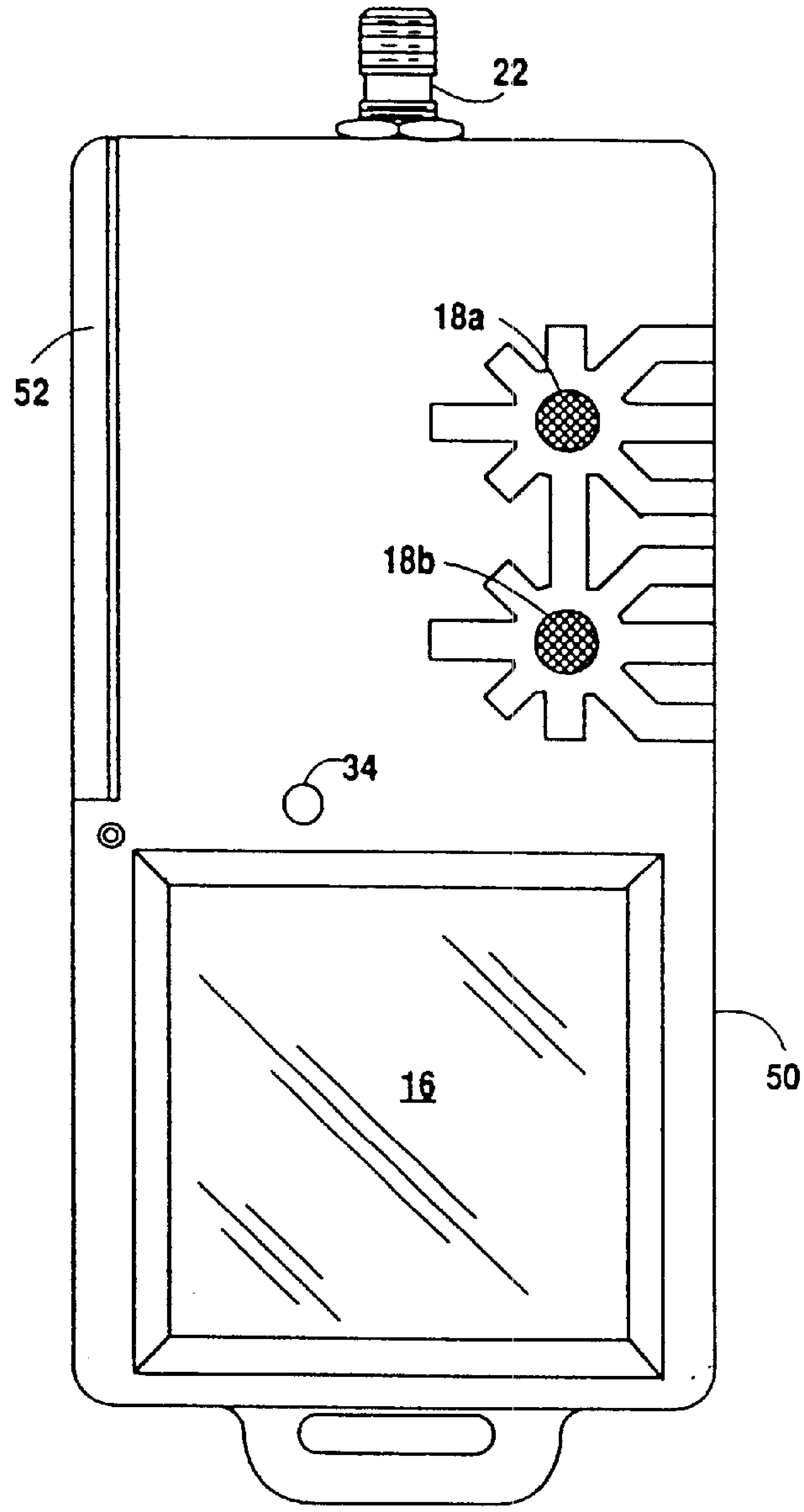

FIG. 4

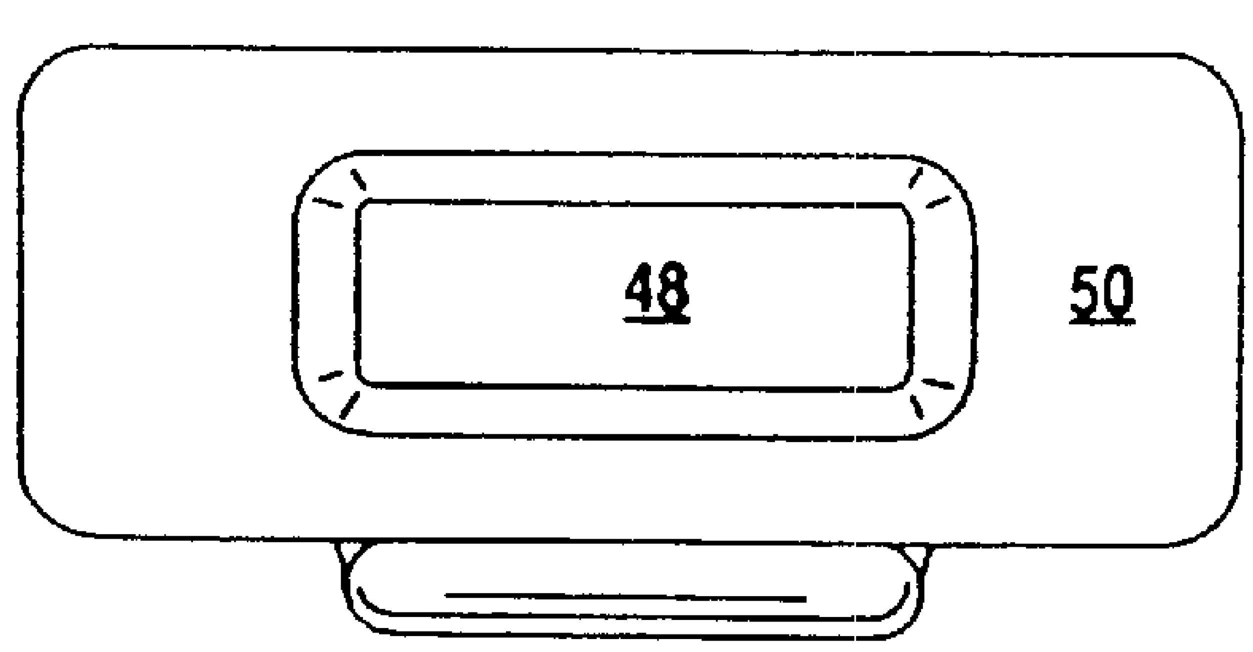

FIG. 5

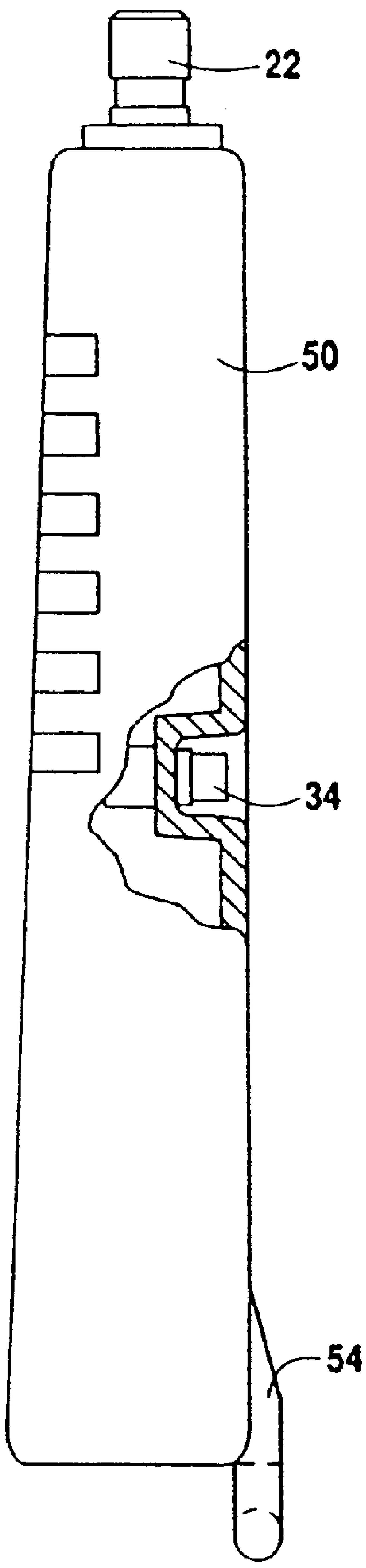

FIG.6

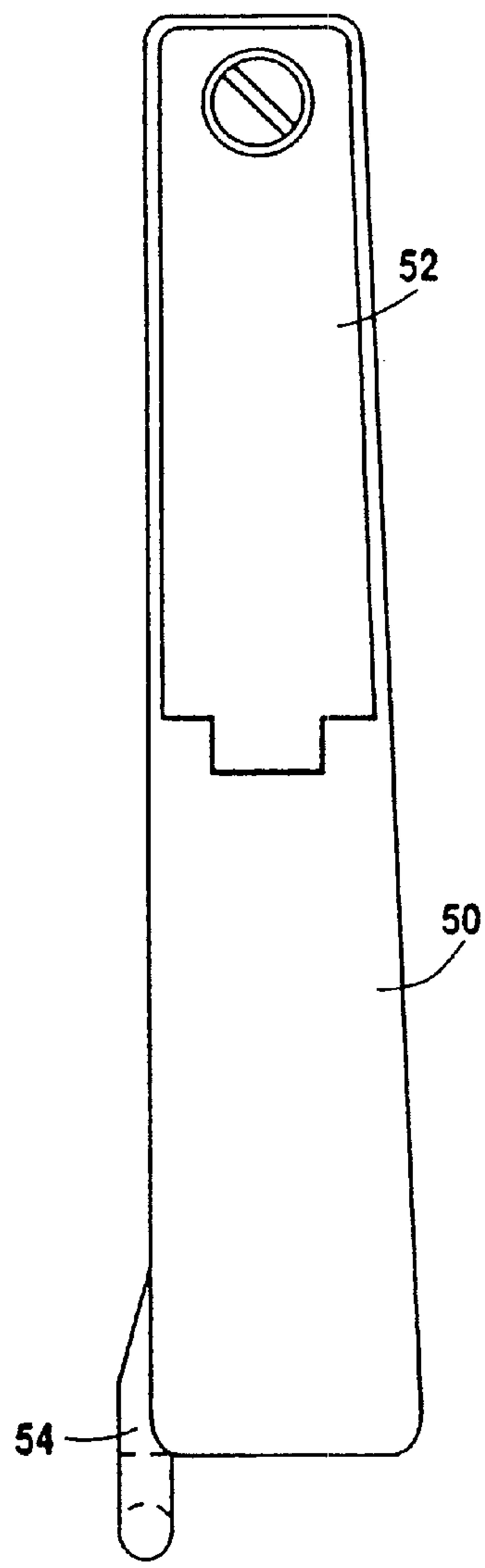

FIG.7

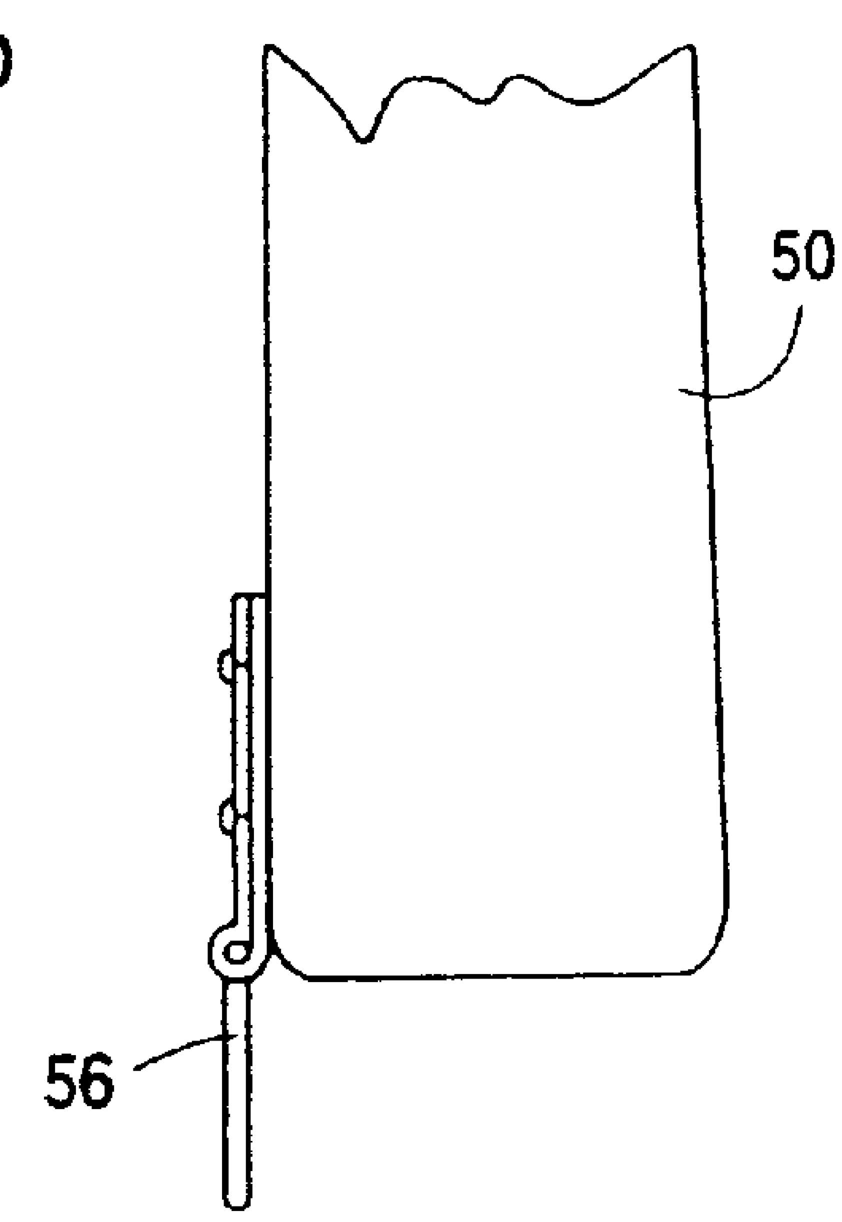

FIG.8

INTEGRATED FIREFIGHTER SAFETY MONITORING AND ALARM SYSTEM

This is a continuation of copending application Ser. No. 09/289,263 filed on Apr. 9, 1999 by Stumberg, et al., entitled "INTEGRATED FIREFIGHTER SAEFTY MONITORING AND ALARM SYSTEM," which is a continuation of prior application Ser. No. 08/971,532, filed Nov. 17, 1997, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,910,771 issued Jun. 8, 1999, which is a continuation of prior application Ser. No. 08/474,516, filed Jun. 7, 1995, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,689,234 issued Nov. 18, 1997, which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/348,762 filed on Dec. 2, 1994; now abandoned which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/200,908 filed on Feb. 22, 1994; now abandoned which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 08/079,670 filed on Jun. 18, 1993; now abandoned which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/963,098 filed on Oct. 19, 1992; now abandoned which is a continuation of application Ser. No. 07/741,269 filed on Aug. 6, 1991, now U.S. Pat. No. 5,157,378.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to person monitoring and alarm systems. More particularly, the present invention provides an automated alarm system for monitoring a plurality of parameters during firefighting activities and providing appropriate alarms to a firefighter to inform him of a dangerous situation.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Over the past few years, firefighters have been using various types of systems to ensure their safety while working alone in dangerous situations. For example, firefighters have used a personal alert safety system which is activated manually and has a "panic button" type of switch capable of activating an electronic whistle. Further, the personal alert safety system can sense when its wearer has not moved for a period of time, such as thirty (30) seconds, thereby causing the system's alarm to automatically activate. However, a common problem with these types of personal alert safety systems is that the firefighter frequently forgets to turn them on. That is, in the hustle of jumping off the firetruck, donning gear, assessing the fire situation and taking orders, firefighters will often run into the fire and neglect to activate the safety system.

Firefighters have also utilized temperature alarms which activate an audible alarm whenever the air temperature rises above a preset limit. Due to the efficient insulation of the firefighter garments, firefighters have little feeling for the temperature of the air around them. The heat may actually accumulate in the garment and finally "break through" with no advance warning to the firefighter. Firefighters have also utilized pressure gauges for indicating the pressure within their air cylinders. However, simply providing the air pressure does not communicate to the firefighter the firefighter's remaining air time based upon his or her activity.

As such, prior systems for utilization by firefighters in dangerous firefighting circumstances have numerous limitations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1**. is a schematic block diagram of the system components of the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIGS. **2A–2C** comprise a flow chart of the data processing operations of microprocessor **12** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **3** is an illustration of the mounting of the components within the system case.

FIG. **4** is a plan view of the case for the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIG. **5** is a top view of the case for the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIG. **6** is a side view of the case for the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIG. **7** is an opposite side view of the case for the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIG. **8** is a partial side view of the case for the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

FIG. **9** is a sectional view of the wedge arrangement for the liquid crystal display utilized in the firefighter's computer system of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. **1** is a schematic illustration of the system components of the firefighter system of the present invention. The system is adapted to receive a plurality of input signals relating to the following parameters: 1) pressure of the air reservoir; 2) the resulting temperature of the ambient environment and the temperature gradient within the firefighter's suit; and 3) the physical activity of the firefighter (i.e., motion or lack of motion). The information relating to these parameters is processed by a microprocessor and appropriate messages are displayed or audible alarms are activated. In addition, the firefighter may activate an audible alarm by pressing a manual panic switch.

Referring to FIG. **1**, a plurality of transducers are shown for providing data input signals to a microprocessor **12**. The microprocessor **12** processes the data signals in accordance with a plurality of algorithms, discussed in greater detail below, contained in program storage **14**. The processor displays appropriate messages on a display **16**, which may be in the form of liquid crystal display (LCD). The processor also activates audible alarms **18***a* and **18***b* to indicate potential or actual emergency situations.

Information relating to the air source **20** is provided via a pressure interface **22** which provides pneumatic pressure signals to pressure switch **24** and pressure transducer **26**, via pneumatic lines **28** and **30**, respectively. Upon activation by pneumatic pressure, pressure switch **24** allows power to flow from power source **32** to activate the microprocessor **12**. The user can turn the system off by pressing switch **34** which deactivates the microprocessor **12**. The pressure transducer **26** receives a pneumatic signal from the pressure interface **22** and produces an analog voltage signal corresponding to the pressure in the air source **20**. The analog-to-digital converter **36** converts the analog signal from the transducer **26** into a digital signal which can be accepted by the microprocessor **12**. The pressure interface **22** also provides information relating to the initial tank pressure and initial tank volume which is provided to the analog-to-digital converter **36** by signal lines **38** and **40**, respectively.

Information regarding temperature in the ambient environment is provided by temperature sensor **42** which provides an analog signal to be converted by analog-to-digital converter **44** into a digital signal for processing by the microprocessor **12**. The temperature information can be processed, using algorithms discussed below, to anticipate "break through" of excess thermal energy through the firefighter's suit.

A motion detector **46** provides an input signal indicating whether the firefighter is moving. The microprocessor samples the motion detector periodically to determine whether the firefighter is physically inactive for a predetermined time period, e.g. 20. seconds, and activates audible alarm **18***a* if this time period is exceeded. A second audible alarm **18***b* is activated if the inactivity period exceeds a second predetermined time limit, e.g. 30 seconds.

The manual panic switch **48** can be activated by the user to provide a data signal to the microprocessor indicating an emergency situation.

FIGS. **2***a*–**2***c* are flow chart descriptions of the data processing steps followed by the microprocessor **12** in accordance with the algorithms contained in the program storage **14**. In step **100** the microprocessor **12** is activated by a pneumatic signal provided by the pressure interface **22**. In step **102**, data regarding the initial tank pressure is received. In step **104**, the current value of the tank pressure is determined and this pressure value is used, in step **106**, to calculate the change in tank pressure from the previous time period. In step **108**, the pressure value is tested to determine if the current pressure is less than 30 percent of the original tank pressure. If the result of this test is NO, the processing proceeds to step **120**. However, if the test indicates that the pressure is less than 30 percent of the original volume, an advisory blink of the pressure indicator occurs on the LCD screen and the processing continues to step **112** to test whether the pressure is less than 25% of the original pressure. If the result of the test in step **112** is NO, the processing proceeds to step **120**. However, if the test indicates that the current pressure is less than 25% of the original pressure, a blinking LOW PRESSURE message is displayed in step **114**. The processing then proceeds to step **116** to test whether the current pressure is less than 20% of the original pressure. If the result of the test in step **116** is NO, the processing proceeds to step **120**. However, if the test in step **116** indicates that the current pressure is less than 20% of the original pressure, an audible alarm is activated in step **118** to alert the user to the low tank pressure.

In step **120** the air consumption rate is calculated and the value is used to calculate the remaining air time in step **122**. The remaining air time (RAT) is a computed projection of the time remaining till the tank pressure is zero. It is computed from the measured tank pressure divided by the rate of air consumption.

A direct measure of consumption rate is not available, therefore, the rate of consumption is computed from the change of air pressure divided by the time for that change.

$$RAT = \frac{\text{tank pressure}}{\text{consumption rate}} = \text{tank pressure} * \frac{\text{time}}{\text{change of pressure}}$$

The period over which the pressure change is measured is a compromise. The shorter the period, the greater the error and variation in computed RATs due to the intermittent nature of breathing and to the digital nature of the measured pressure. The longer the period, the slower the response to "real" rate changes. If the rate were determined by the pressure change in a fixed time selected for acceptable response, low rates would have large errors and variations. Instead, this device is measures the time for a fixed change to achieve better response at high consumption rates, while maintaining small errors and variations at all rates. The tradeoff is slow response at low consumption rates.

The system of the present invention employs 31 registers that store the time of each of the last 31 incremental changes of pressure. The increments of pressure are analog-to-digital converter resolution (presently, 1 part in 256 of full scale or about 10 psi for 2240 psi tanks). Time is recorded to a resolution of $1/16$ second. Each time increment that the pressure does not fall below the "lowest previously recorded value," the first (newest) register is incremented. If the pressure falls below the lowest previously recorded value, the lowest previously recorded value is decremented and the values in the registers are shifted by one register toward the oldest register. The newest register is set to it's previous value incremented. For computational convenience, each time the registers are shifted, the value in the oldest register is subtracted from the values in each of the other registers. As a result the oldest register always holds a zero and the newest register contains the time for the last 30 increments of pressure change.

In step **124**, the remaining air time is displayed on the LCD screen. A test is determined in step **126** to determine whether the remaining air time is less than 10 is minutes. If the result of the test in step **126** is YES, a low air time message is displayed on the LCD screen in step **128**. However, if the result of the test is NO, the processing proceeds directly to step **130**.

In step **130**, the data regarding the ambient temperature is received and the temperature is displayed on the LCD screen in step **132**. In step **134**, the heat absorption rate for the fire fighter's suit is calculated. This information is then used in step **136** to calculate the remaining time before "thermal breakthrough." The time remaining until thermal breakthrough is proportional to a value determined by the reciprocal of the integral of the temperature above 200° F. In step **138**, a test is performed to determine whether the time remaining before thermal breakthrough is less than 2 minutes. If the result of the test is NO, processing proceeds directly to step **144**. However, if. the result of the test is YES, a visual high temperature alarm is displayed on the LCD screen in step **140** and an audible alarm is activated in step **142**.

In step **144**, data is received regarding the status of the motion detector. A test is performed in step **146** to determine whether more than 20 seconds have elapsed without detecting motion. If the result of this test is NO, the processing proceeds directly to step **156**. However, if the result of the test in step **146** is YES, a PASS alarm is displayed on the screen in step **148** and a first audible alarm is activated in step **150**. Another motion detection test is performed in step **152** to determine whether more than 30 seconds have elapsed without detecting motion. If the result of this test is NO, the processing proceeds directly to step **156**. However, if the result of the test is YES, a second audible alarm is activated in step **154**.

In step **156**, data is received regarding the status of the manual panic switch and a test is performed in step **158** to determine whether the switch has been activated. If the result of the test is No, processing proceeds directly to step **162**. However, if the result of the test is YES, an audible alarm is activated in step **160**.

In step **162** a test is performed to determine whether the hardware switch has been deactivated to end processing of data. If the result of this test is YES, processing is ended in step **164**. However, if the result of this test is NO, the system returns to step **104** to repeat the processing steps **104** through **162**.

Referring to FIGS. **3**–**5**, the physical layout of the system components is shown within the case **50**. The microprocessor **12**, battery **33**, and LCD **16** are mounted within a case **18**, along with other components of the computer system discussed hereinbelow. Case **50** may be provided with a belt or mounting clip.

Referring again to FIGS. **3–5**, the pressure monitoring apparatus utilized in connection with the computer system of the present invention comprises a self contained breathing apparatus interface connection **22** which is appropriately mounted to the case **50**. Connection **22** is in fluid communication with a pressure switch **24** via a line **25**. The pressure switch **24** is connected to the microprocessor **12** and is adapted to turn the microprocessor **12** and computer system ON when the firefighter's air supply is turned on. The connection **22** is also in fluid communication with a pressure transducer **26** via a line **27**. The transducer **26** is connected to microprocessor **12**.

Referring again to FIGS. **3–5**, the temperature monitoring apparatus of the computer system comprises a temperature sensor **42** which is mounted near the exterior of the case **50** and connected to microprocessor **12**.

Referring again to FIGS. **3–5**, the personal alert safety system of the present invention comprises a pair of piezo buzzer alarms **18***a* and **18***b*, and a manual panic switch **48** and a motion detector switch **46**, all of which are connected to microprocessor **12**.

Referring to FIGS. **3–6**, the computer system of the present invention is attached to a firefighter's air cylinder hose by connection **22** and automatically activates when the air is turned on. The system is turned OFF manually by a recessed push button switch **34**. A pair of software switches (not shown) are mounted within battery compartment **52**, the first of which indicates the particular rated tank pressure (2216 psi, 3000 psi, or 4500 psi) and the second of which indicates the rated capacity of the tank (30 minutes, 45 minutes, or 60 minutes). On activation of the system, the system automatically indicates what the computer is set to so that the firefighter can adjust if not correct.

During usage of the computer system, the microprocessor **12** works in conjunction with an analog to digital converter to measure the voltage generated by the pressure transducer **26**. This voltage is proportional to cylinder pressure. By making a number of pressure readings over very precise time intervals, as discussed above, the microprocessor **12** determines the rate at which the firefighter is using his or her air supply. Thus, air pressure is displayed on the LCD **16** as total air supply and remaining air time. When the pressure of the firefighter's air cylinder reaches twenty five percent of its initial volume, the LCD **16** begins to blink. Further, when the remaining air time is ten minutes, the LCD **16** flashes "10 minutes."

The temperature sensor **42** is connected to microprocessor **12** and is utilized to display the actual air temperature on the LCD **16**. Further, the microprocessor incorporates a time/temperature algorithm which takes into account the heat absorption rate of the insulated material worn by the firefighter. Two minutes prior to thermal "break through" an audible warning alarm of approximately seventy five decibels is sounded in addition to a flashing visual alarm on the LCD **16**. An audible alarm of approximately ninety five decibels is sounded upon full thermal "break through."

The personal alert safety system of the present invention incorporates the manual panic switch **48** which is adapted to activate piezo buzzer alarms **18***a* and **18***b*. Further, the motion detector switch **44** comprises a mercury switch or piezo type switch for sensing the absence of motion. If there has been no motion for approximately twenty seconds, an audible alarm of approximately seventy five decibels will sound. If the firefighter has merely been standing still, the case or switch **46** may simply be shaken or moved so as to reset the switch **46**. If no movement is detected for thirty seconds, an audible alarm of approximately ninety five decibels will sound.

Referring to FIG. **7** and FIG. **8** the case **50** may be provided with a molded plastic tether hook **54** connected thereto or, alternatively, a metal swivel B ring **56** which is riveted to case **50**.

Referring to FIG. **9**, the wedge type LCD arrangement comprises an upper glass portion **60**, a space **62**, and a lighting wedge **64** having an LED **66** on one end thereof. The lighting wedge **64** is connected to an LCD **68** which, in turn, is connected to a phosphorescent backing **70**.

While the firefighter's computer system of the present invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiment, it is not intended to limit the invention to the particular form set forth, but on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents, as may be included within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

We claim:

1. A method of providing electrical power to a microprocessor within a monitoring and alarm system used with self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising

coupling a pressure transducer to the breathing apparatus and the microprocessor;

supplying a continuous portion of electrical power to the microprocessor to monitor a signal indicative of transduced breathing apparatus pressure; and

allowing an activating portion of electrical power to flow to the microprocessor for monitoring at least one signal in addition to said pressure signal when transduced breathing apparatus pressure exceeds a predetermined value.

2. A method of monitoring parameters associated with use of a self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

providing electrical power to a microprocessor within a monitoring and alarm system according to the method of claim **1**; and

providing a visual display for transduced breathing apparatus pressure; and

visually monitoring transduced breathing apparatus pressure processed for said display by said microprocessor.

3. A method of alarming on a dangerous condition associated with use of a self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

supplying electrical power to a microprocessor within a monitoring and alarm system according to the method of claim **1**; and

providing an audible alarm for dangerously low transduced breathing apparatus pressure; and

activating said alarm through said microprocessor when transduced breathing apparatus pressure falls below a predetermined level.

4. A method of alarming on a dangerous condition associated with use of a self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

supplying electrical power to a microprocessor within a monitoring and alarm system according to the method of claim **1**; and

coupling a motion detector to said breathing apparatus;

activating said motion detector through said microprocessor; and

providing an audible alarm indicative of dangerously insufficient detected motion.

5. A method of alarming on a dangerous condition associated with use of a self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

supplying electrical power to a microprocessor within a monitoring and alarm system according to the method of claim **1**;

coupling to said breathing apparatus a detector providing a signal which is a function of ambient temperature;

activating said temperature detector through said microprocessor; and

providing an audible alarm indicative of dangerous temperatures.

6. An electrical power supply for a microprocessor in a monitoring and alarm system used with self contained breathing apparatus, the power supply comprising:

a microprocessor adapted to monitor a plurality of signals;

a pressure transducer coupled to the breathing apparatus and said microprocessor, said pressure transducer comprising an analog-to-digital converter and producing a digital pressure signal indicative of breathing apparatus pressure;

a battery supplying continuous electrical power to said microprocessor for monitoring said digital pressure signal; and

a switch allowing electrical power to flow to said microprocessor at a transduced pressure above a predetermined value for monitoring at least one additional signal.

7. A monitoring and alarm system used with self contained breathing apparatus, said system comprising:

an electrical power supply according to claim **6**;

a visual alarm for dangerously low transduced breathing apparatus pressure, said visual alarm being activated through said microprocessor; and

a visual display for monitoring transduced breathing apparatus pressure, said visual display being activated through said microprocessor.

8. The monitoring and alarm system of claim **7** additionally comprising an audible pressure alarm for dangerously low transduced breathing apparatus pressure, said audible pressure alarm being activated through said microprocessor.

9. The monitoring and alarm system of claim **8** additionally comprising a motion detector producing a signal indicative of motion of said monitoring and alarm system, and further comprising an audible motion alarm for dangerously insufficient detected motion, said audible motion alarm being activated through said microprocessor.

10. The monitoring and alarm system of claim **9** additionally comprising a temperature detector and an audible temperature alarm, said temperature detector producing a signal which is a function of ambient temperature, and said audible temperature alarm being activated through said microprocessor to warn of dangerous temperatures.

11. A method of conserving electrical power in a monitoring and alarm system used with self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

providing for unswitched delivery of a continuous portion of electrical power to the monitoring and alarm system;

providing for switched delivery of an activating portion of electrical power to the monitoring and alarm system;

monitoring pressure in the breathing apparatus using said continuous portion of electrical power; and

switching on said activating portion of electrical power to monitor at least one additional parameter associated with use of the breathing apparatus when pressure in the breathing apparatus exceeds a predetermined value.

12. The method of claim **11** wherein said at least one additional parameter comprises detected motion.

13. The method of claim **11** wherein said at least one additional parameter comprises ambient temperature as a function of time.

14. A method of conserving electrical power in a monitoring and alarm system used with self contained breathing apparatus, the method comprising:

providing for unswitched delivery of a continuous portion of electrical power to the monitoring and alarm system;

providing for switched delivery of an activating portion of electrical power to the monitoring and alarm system;

intermittently monitoring pressure in the breathing apparatus using said continuous portion of electrical power; and

switching on said activating portion of electrical power to monitor at least one additional parameter associated with use of the breathing apparatus when pressure in the breathing apparatus exceeds a predetermined value.

15. The method of claim **14** wherein said at least one additional parameter comprises detected motion.

16. The method of claim **14** wherein said at least one additional parameter comprises ambient temperature as a function of time.

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